

TROY HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1876.

THEO. D. FISHER, } Editors.
JOS. A. MUDD, }

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JOHN S. PHELPS.
For Lt. Governor—H. C. BROCKMEYER.
Secretary of State—M. C. MCGRATH.
State Treasurer—ELIJAH GATES.
For Auditor—THOS. HOLADAY.
Attorney-General—J. S. SMITH.
Register of Lands—J. E. MCHENRY.
Judge Supreme Court—JOHN W. HENRY.
J. S. MARMADUKE.
JOHN WALKER.
JAMES HARDING.
R. R. Commissioners—For Congress, 13th Dist.—A. H. BUCKNER.
For State Senator—E. C. MURRAY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative—W. E. BROWN.
Justice County Court—N. D. TRESCOTT.
For Collector—P. G. SHELTON.
Prosecuting Attorney—G. T. DUNN.
Sheriff—J. C. ELMORE.
Assessor—JOHN WILSON.
Treasurer—JOHN McDONALD.
Public Administrator—JETHA WELLS.
Surveyor—J. P. WILSON.

The Colorado Democratic convention nominated for governor Gen. Bela M. Hughes, an old-time member of the legislature of this state.

The publication of Kilpatrick's letter to Hayes on the requirements of the campaign is creating quite a sensation throughout the country. The Republican press generally admit its effect will be disastrous, especially in Indiana.

We have heard a great deal about "reform within the party," and considered it a meaningless phrase or at most a political subterfuge. A large number of the Republicans evidently do not so understand it. They say that "reform within the party," which they intend to practice this year, means to vote for Tilden and yet remain consistent Republicans.

Hon. George W. Julian, who is delivering such telling blows in favor of Tilden and reform, is one of the founders of the Republican party, and was one of its ablest leaders until he could no longer support it consistently with his sense of political honesty. He was a candidate for vice-president in 1852, on the ticket with John P. Hale.

What can those extreme greenback theorists who propose to vote for Cooper expect to gain by such a course? He cannot possibly carry a single electoral vote, and in some of the closely contested states may injure the cause of Democracy. They only give encouragement to Grantism, without helping out their own views. Their action is simply suicidal.

The New York Sun says about \$25,000 remains over from last year's appropriations for repairs to government buildings in New York city, and repairs that would never have been thought of at any other time are to be undertaken, for the purpose of giving employment to persons who will in consideration vote the Republican ticket. And so the work of reform goes on in the Republican party.

Edwin D. Morgan, the Republican candidate for governor of New York, is the man who put General Michael Corcoran under arrest, and on his trial by court-martial, for refusing to testify to the Prince of Wales. Morgan pursued the matter with extreme bitterness and was only deterred from the execution of his declared purpose of punishing Corcoran to the last extremity by the departure of that officer for the war, which took him and his regiment out of Morgan's power.

Schurz' campaign thus far seems to be rather a failure. He draws small crowds and inspires no enthusiasm. Even the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says of his Cincinnati speech: "We do not regard the speech as a great success, or one calculated to add to the reputation of the author as an orator. It lacks the fire and force of some of his former efforts, is often prosy, and seldom strong. As a campaign speech it will not be of great service."

Col. Maguire, serving out a sentence in the St. Louis Jail for complicity in the whisky frauds, threatens to make it hot for some of his late political associates. In a letter to the Dispatch he says, "I care very little for pardon, sympathy or crocodile tears. My object in seeking a pardon was to avoid imprisonment. It may be true, as you state, that the 'majesty of the law has been fully vindicated,' which might please a certain number of your readers, but when I again have the privilege of meeting my fellow-citizens (which will be before the election) I shall have a little 'vindication' to do, and I may be able to show that some of your would-be Republican leaders, engaged now in preaching moral reform, ought to have striped suits on and with their heads shaved be serving out a term in the Missouri penitentiary."

There is no doubt that the Phelps' scandal is exerting a strong influence against him in the present campaign, and unless more satisfactorily explained than it has been yet will lose him not less than ten thousand votes in the state. The people are not satisfied with a mere denial of the charge. Something more is required than throwing himself back on his dignity and defying his calumniators to prove the charge. He is not on trial before a court of justice, where the burden of proof devolves upon those making the charge; it is not a matter of law and punishment, but a vindication of personal character in which no Scotch verdict of "not proven" will answer. If Gov. Phelps is innocent, as he avows, he owes it not only to himself but to the party that placed him in nomination, to prove his innocence so conclusively that there can be no doubt in the minds of any one. Let him get a statement from the lady herself, and thus put an end to the whole affair. Her respectability cannot suffer any more from such a course than it does now, and if no indignity was offered her, it is due Gov. Phelps that she make such a statement.

The state convention of the Christian church of Missouri, which met at Canton on the 29th ult., continuing three days, was well attended, considering that the point of meeting was near the northeast corner of the state. A large number of ministers, among them not a few of the leading lights of that denomination, and visiting members, were in attendance. Much zeal and enthusiasm in the cause of christianity was manifested, and besides the routine business of such occasions, some able sermons were preached by Drs. Hopson, Brooks, Jones, Proctor and others. The greatest harmony and brotherly love prevailed.

Canton is a beautiful town, containing a population of about twenty-five hundred, and is located on the western shore of the Mississippi river. It is a town of considerable life and business thrill, and contains many beautiful residences, prominently among them the former residence of the late Senator Green, situated about a quarter of a mile from the town. Among the attractions of the place is a magnificent college building, of which institution Dr. Hopson is president. The college is in a very flourishing condition, growing in popularity, and is destined at no distant day to rank among the first institutions of the state. It has an able corps of professors, and the present session opens with about one hundred and fifty students. The college is under the auspices of the Christian Church, and it should not only be the object but the pride of that denomination to extend to it every necessary aid for its upbuilding and advancement. Canton should feel justly proud of this institution.

As a class the people are moral, intelligent and sociable, and our short stay among them was made very pleasant indeed. We can truthfully say they are a very hospitable and generous people.

The Boston Globe thinks the prospects of the Republicans in Indiana are anything but hopeful. Hendrick's speeches and old "Blue Jeans" Williams' popularity are too much for them.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Aug 30th.

It is not often that, in its remarks upon the present canvass, one can find in the New York Times anything worth repeating. Its editor, who does not seem to be able always to combat his natural tendency to sleepiness, does, however, now and then allow to appear in its columns something worth repeating. The following remarks, for instance, taken from last Sunday's issue, are pregnant with truth; speaking of the depths of feeling which have been aroused in this campaign, and the resolution of the masses to make its issue their own, it says: "That which first revealed its force is the uprising of the moral sentiment of the country, and its infusion into all the preliminaries of the canvass." It then proceeds to show that this is not entirely new in our politics, and proceeds, "This year, however, it has revealed itself with a positiveness that had of late been unknown. A large and weighty class, who had long stood aloof from politics, or had confined their political action to voting, re-entered the arena, and asserted themselves with an emphasis that could not be disregarded. A determination was shown to purge party management of evils that had crept into it, and to exact a higher standard of duty from managers and candidates."

This is a very faithfully drawn picture, and it cannot but be considered as somewhat surprising, that a paper which has such a fine appreciation of the situation, should devote its columns to the assistance of those who, by the use of the bayonet, are endeavoring to deprive the people of the benefits they are seeking to obtain.

The moral sentiment of the country is roused to a higher pitch than many people imagine. The party upon which has been conferred the power to conduct the government of the nation has, by its infamous proceedings, brought disgrace upon itself and discredit upon the country, and outraged the moral sentiments of the whole people. They are determined to enforce upon their rulers a higher standard of public morality, and men of weight and influence among them, men who had never taken an active part in the settlement of public questions, have come forth from their retirement, and resolved to punish the consummate impudence which can come forward and ask us to again trust those who have shown themselves capable of nothing but the abuse of trust.

In walking through the streets of a city or in seeking converse among the inhabitants of the rural districts one finds reiterated the same conviction. By trading upon its war achievements, by fostering animosities between the white and black races, by keeping the bayonet's point always at the negro voter's back, the Republican leaders have held themselves in power, and kept control of the national treasury. They have wasted the substance of the country for their own base personal ends, and left it in a ruined state.

And what benefit could be derived if Hayes be elected? One of the most hopeful signs is that the people are beginning to realize the true answer to this question. Wherever one goes, if he ask the question he will have the plain answer, "None." The real danger which would attend the success of the Grantites in forcing Hayes into the vacant place is beginning to be fully realized. And the people have determined to prevent it.

In this state, as indeed all over the Union, there is no doubt that the battle will be a bitterly contested one. The Republicans are devoting their utmost strength to smother the true issue, and bring again before us the questions which have been settled by the war and the amendments to the Constitution. It will not do, however. The people are fully alive to the fact that the present deplorable condition is due, not to the war, but to the willful mismanagement, the rapacious plunderings, of the Republican administration since the war.

Not one single act of Grant's executive can be pointed to which has tended to the benefit of the country.

Dishonesty has reigned supreme, and it is only by means of a Democratic house that the thieves have been detected and pointed out. Extravagance has been the rule in every office, and not till a Democratic house was able to interfere, was there any check to the ratio in which taxation has been increased year by year.

The nomination of Governor Hayes was made at Cincinnati, ostensibly as a repudiation by the Republican party of the policy which has shaped the conduct of affairs by President Grant and his administration. President Grant was so much hurt by what he considered the ingratitude of those who owed their all to him, that he gave every sign of an intention to throw the party and their candidate to the dogs, and have nothing more to do with either. Since that time, however, his new war secretary, his congenial secretary of the Interior, and others of his particular friends have caused a complete revolution of his feelings. They have explained to him how the ticket was composed to fool the people and to enable themselves to perpetrate their power, and they have shown him how he may benefit himself by working for it. His order to the army has therefore been issued, and Gov. Hayes is invited to spend a few days with him at Long Branch.

By every means are endeavors made by the Republican managers to deceive the people as to the real meaning of this campaign. They are now saying for our amusement that as soon as his term of office expires, President Grant will make a tour of the world, and they have tried their best to smother the intelligence that at the same time Gen. Sherman will resign. The truth is that Grant and his companions are playing a bold game, which depends for its success upon the maintenance of secrecy as to its every detail. In the country, or out of the country, if Hayes be elected, Grant will continue to advance the scheme of his ambition. With the present administration still in power, with the present army of office-holders still in his possession, and with the army still devoted to his interests and the nominal responsibility for his acts resting upon Hayes, he would have greater scope for mischief, and the present condition of the south would soon be the condition of the whole country. Those who have the welfare of their country at heart will do well to seriously look at this matter in its true light, and resolve that they will at once come to the rescue, and by their votes decree a change in the administration, whereby alone they can rescue their land from existing evils, and from the doom which its present rulers have in store for it.

SCHURZ SHOWN UP.

A Dignified but Scathing Letter to the Ex-Senator from Governor Mueller.

[From the Cleveland Wrecker and Erie.]

To MR. CARL SCHURZ: The announcement that you are going to make your debut as a reformed reformer in our beautiful forest city has been a surprise to me, and no less to many of your former admirers. I think I understand why the Republican leaders wish to see the lever for reconverting the liberal Germans first applied in our city; but what I do not understand is that you should so readily offer your assistance! You must have known, since 1872, that the reform ideas, whose seeds you helped to sow, took strong root with us here, and that these roots can not be pulled out without some trouble. I do not think that you are given to the illusion of being able to re-republicanize the German reform elements of this locality, even with the rhetorical mastery that is your own. But as the persons who have called you here believe, or at least pretend to believe, that such a dexterous performance can be accomplished, and inasmuch as the liberal Germans are thus exposed to the humiliating suspicion of requiring only an intimation from yourself to be converted—this explains why you make your first campaign speech in German—it is right and proper to protest. Far too long already, far too long for the honor of the German element as well as the honor of all of us, has the false idea been worked and speculated upon that the German vote can be effectively influenced and controlled by some one great or small politician! It is high time to do away with such notions.

But in case that your speaking in

German is accidental, and that the inference drawn from it be therefore void, I still must avail myself of your presence in order to set forth something to me all important. Having been a member of the New York conference, to which you invited me, I feel called and justified to do so.

Disgusted with the corruption of the reigning party, without confidence in the other party, I beheld in a conference of independent patriotic men a ray of hope for reform. The spirit that prevailed in the conference surpassed my expectations; the result of its deliberations were satisfactory to me. Although many members were inclined to cross the Rubicon immediately and to use the conference as a starting point for a third party, the opinion of the more prudent members predominated, viz.: to remain as yet in a position of waiting; to issue an earnest address to the people, and to found a third party only in case that this address should be unheeded by the several conventions which were to be held in the immediate future.

The address to the purpose, edited by yourself, left no doubt which class of Presidential candidates was meant to be worthy of support. The first sections manifestly depicted the class represented by Messrs. Morton, Blaine and Conkling, while the other sections were directed against such candidates of expediency as Hayes and Hartranft. There was not the least doubt of this in the conference.

Nor can the author of the address be in doubt of it. Since this seems to be the case, however, I intend to assist his memory and remind him that when he read the address before me and my friend on the day preceding the conference, and made us acquainted with the intent, that he himself, after each section had been gone through with, called the names of the candidates that were meant, though not named; and that after reading to us the following:

"We shall support no candidate who, however favorably judged by his nearest friends, is not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the stern task of genuine reform requires, for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the Republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue or rumored ability to be trusted on the strength of private recommendations."

He turned to us and remarked plainly, and as if it were a self-evident matter: "This disposes of Mr. Hayes."

If we compare this passage, which pronounces the verdict upon Mr. Hayes, with the parole likewise issued by Mr. Schurz, viz.: that this election did not turn on political articles of faith as much as on the personalities of the candidates, not on platforms but on the men that stood on them—then we discover the irrefutable fact that not only Mr. Schurz but the entire conference, all of whom enthusiastically approved of the address and the above passage, counted Mr. Hayes as among those who should absolutely not be supported. And, not yet content with this, the conference, by their sweeping approval of Mr. Adams' speech, fixed its programme as follows: Bribe or Tilden; and, in case that neither is nominated, reconvening of the conference.

The position taken by the conference fully corresponded with my own convictions. It was a great satisfaction to me to know that so patriotic a body of men as were assembled there should agree in the points above mentioned. I took the cause to be an earnest one; I have remained true to it and will remain true to it in spite of all deserters.

How is it with Mr. Schurz, the investigator and leader of the conference; the chairman of the executive committee, appointed at his own motion, and which was charged with carrying out the views and resolutions of the assembly? How is it with that man that, as long ago as 1861, declared war to the Republican party, and who, to accomplish the ruin of his party, in 1872 allied himself with the Democrats? Is he who for the past five years has been using his captivating eloquence, his great talent and the strong power of his popularity for the overthrow of the Republican party—is he in his to-day's speech going to support that same party? Is he going to show the Germans that the Republican party is better in 1876 than it was in 1872, and that Mr. Hayes has become a different man since the May conference? Will Mr. Schurz on the same speaker's stand on which four years ago he advocated the alliance with the Democratic party to-day represent this alliance to his German fellow-citizens as dangerous?

Mr. Schurz ought to feel that he cannot succeed in the attempt to harmonize his position of to-day with both that of 1872 and that taken in the New York conference, and that no amount of sophistry is sufficient to fill the gap which exists between Schurz the reformer and Schurz the Republican stump orator!

If the danger of a Tilden administration were as great as Mr. Schurz now pretends to fear, a review of his agitative activity during the past five years would certainly overwhelm him with a sense of great responsibility, for no one more than he has succeeded